

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listing of claims in the application:

Claims 1-31 (canceled)

32. (new) A method for making a distal protection device for filtering particulate from a fluid in a lumen of a patient's body, comprising:

forming a wire frame by orienting wires to define a periphery; and
electrospinning fibers onto the wire frame to form a fiber matrix shaped to the periphery of the wire frame, the wire frame and fiber matrix together forming a filter, the filter having a collapsed configuration prior to deployment in the lumen and an expanded configuration after deployment in the lumen.

33. (new) A method of claim 32 including forming the fiber matrix by individually applying fibers onto the wire frame.

34. (new) A method of claim 32 including forming the fiber matrix by applying fibers in a flowable state onto the wire frame.

35. (new) A method of claim 32 including forming the fiber matrix by applying a single strand of fiber onto the wire frame.

36. (new) A method of claim 32 including forming the fiber matrix in a regular woven pattern.

37. (new) A method of claim 32 including forming the fiber matrix in a random woven pattern.
38. (new) A method of claim 32 including forming the wire frame by braiding the wires.
39. (new) A method of claim 32 including treating a component selected from the filter, the wire frame, the fiber matrix and combinations thereof to prevent passage of particulate and fluid.
40. (new) A method of claim 32 including orienting the fiber matrix to a distal side of the wire frame.
41. (new) A method of claim 32 including orienting the fiber matrix to a proximal side of the wire frame.
42. (new) A method of claim 32 including interweaving fibers through the wire frame to form the fiber matrix.
43. (new) A method of claim 32 including treating a component selected from the filter, the wire frame, the fiber matrix and combinations thereof to prevent occlusion of the pores.
44. (new) A distal protection device for filtering particulate from a fluid in a lumen of a patient's body made by the method of claim 32.

45. (new) A device of claim 44, wherein the filter has pores of about 100 microns and a percent open area of about 80 %.
46. (new) A device of claim 44, wherein the wires have a first diameter and fibers of the fiber matrix have a lesser diameter.
47. (new) A device of claim 44, wherein the wires are selected from metal or polymers.
48. (new) A device of claim 47, wherein the polymers are selected from nylons, Teflon, Tefzel, polyurethanes, shape memory polymers and combinations thereof.
49. (new) A device of claim 47, wherein the metals are selected from elgiloy, MP35N, spring steel, stainless steel, titanium, a shape memory metal alloy and combinations thereof.
50. (new) A device of claim 44, wherein fibers of the fiber matrix have a diameter of about 8 to 10 microns and the fiber matrix has a pore size of about 100 microns.
51. (new) A device of claim 44, wherein fibers of the fiber matrix are selected from polyurethane, nylon, PEBAK, silicone, a flexible polymer suitable for electrospinning, polylactic acid and combinations thereof.
52. (new) A device of claim 44, wherein the wires have a diameter of about 0.001 to 0.005 inches.

53. (new) A device of claim 44, further comprising a guidewire having a proximal region and a distal region, with the filter positioned along the distal region of the guidewire.
54. (new) A device of claim 53, wherein:
the filter in the collapsed configuration is collapsed toward the guidewire; and
the filter in the expanded configuration is expanded outward from the guidewire to engage a wall defining the lumen.
55. (new) A method according to claim 32, wherein the wire frame and the fiber matrix together define a plurality of pores constructed and arranged to prevent passage of particulate while allowing passage of fluid therethrough.